

COAL SITUATION IS CLEARING UP

Washington Hopes Climax in Anthracite Strike Will Be Reached Soon.

WON'T USE THE "BIG STICK"

Government Administration Leaders More Optimistic Than at Any Time Since Parleys Started—Illinois Operators Split.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The coal situation is going to be solved promptly. The climax in the anthracite coal strike will be reached within a week, it was stated at the White House.

Peace in the bituminous fields is hoped for by the administration without the necessity of drastic action by the government.

Administration leaders were more optimistic than at any time heretofore over successful results coming out of the conference of bituminous miners and operators at Cleveland. The vote of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers to proceed with negotiation of a wage agreement with the operators represented at Cleveland, despite the fact that they represent only about 20 per cent of the tonnage of the central competitive field, removed the biggest obstacle on the miners' side.

No Big Stick.

President Harding will not swing the big stick in the strike crisis. The President let it be known that, no matter what may develop in the coal and railroad strike situation, he will not make threats.

The President believes that the coal strike will soon be settled. Just what is going to develop in the railroad strike, he does not know, nor is he certain what course the government should pursue if the rail strike is made more effective.

But, whatever happens, Mr. Harding will not yield to appeals for forceful measures.

Men to Sign Scale.

President Lewis' prediction that 75 per cent of all bituminous tonnage now on strike would sign the scale and return to work within a week apparently cleared away fear in the minds of some union leaders over the position in which a settlement would leave the miners from the 80 per cent of tonnage not represented.

The administration, it was made clear, looks for a quick settlement of the anthracite strike irrespective of the bituminous results. There is not the obstinacy on the part of the anthracite operators that has characterized the majority in the bituminous fields, the White House pointed out.

A conference between anthracite miners and operators would have been in session, it was declared, but for the fact that some of the officers of the miners' union who must participate are engaged at Cleveland.

The administration, while disappointed that the anthracite conference is thus delayed, feels that the delay is justified by the progress now being made at Cleveland.

One government official declared that 40,000,000 tonnage outside the central competitive field was ready to sign, if the 40,000,000 represented at Cleveland reached an agreement. This outside tonnage is largely west of the Mississippi, with some in the untaxed districts of the Southwest.

Break in Rank.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Prediction that the Illinois coal mine strike will be called off August 15, and that coal will be hoisted at substantially the normal tonnage in this state before the end of next week, was circulated among Chicago coal men who have been kept reliably posted on peace conferences which have been in progress behind the scenes for the last three days.

Whether this prospective settlement will be due to a split of an important group of Illinois operators away from the "arbitration or a fight to the finish" attitude taken officially by the three operators' associations of the state in session here, or will be a separate agreement with Frank Farrington, representing the Illinois miners' union, could not be definitely ascertained.

The first indication of a break among operators affiliated with the Illinois associations came when it was announced at the sessions of the three operators' associations at the Great Northern hotel that the United Electric Coal company of Danville had thrown its tonnage, rated at between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons a year, into the four-state wage conference at Cleveland.

Relief Offered.

Washington.—President Harding, in a telegram to Governor Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona, offered the assistance of the Federal Government to relieve hardships among passengers on Santa Fe trains enroute at junction points. The President declared it was the obligation of the Government to relieve persons "who thus are subjected shamefully to hardships."

TRUCE PARLEYS BROUGHT TO END

RAIL HEADS ARE AGREED, ON LEAVING CAPITAL AFTER CONFERENCE

Proposal To Re-Hire All Idle Shop Employees Pending Board Verdict On Seniority Issue Is Rejected—Fight to Finish In Prospect.

Washington.—Railroad Executives who have represented all their associates in negotiating with President Harding and railroad labor organization heads for a compromise settlement of the railroad strike left Washington, convinced that the present strike would be fought to a finish.

The executives further indicated, through an authorized spokesman, that they expected the government would not attempt further compromise in the situation and made public the text of their answer to President Harding's final settlement proposal.

Union leaders, however, declared that mediation and compromise efforts would be continued, with officials of four brotherhoods of train-service men acting as a committee to go between the striking shopcraft representatives on the one hand and the government or the railroads on the other.

Meanwhile, they withheld from publication the response of striking shopmen's chiefs to the President's settlement offers, and also a statement of the policy which other unions intended to pursue, although both had been prepared for the public.

There was no statement from the White House or from Administration sources as to any further course intended.

All heads of railroad labor organizations remained in Washington, agreeing to meet again. Officers of the four brotherhoods, members of which are not on strike, declared themselves to be a committee of mediation, endeavoring to deal with the government and railroad managements, in behalf of the eight unions which have ordered strikes.

T. Dewitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and a committee of Railroad Presidents, took the answer of the roads, which showed a divided attitude to the President. Then after both groups had left the White House, maintaining silence as to their purpose, the brotherhood chiefs conferred with rail executives and in that discussion there appeared a proposal to leave the whole seniority question to arbitration by an independent tribunal while the men went back to work. This proposition was refused, and Mr. Shepard declared it had not originated with brotherhood mediators.

MANIAC KILLS TWO AND SELF

Motive For Murder Is Mystery To Police—Victims Were Slayer's Friends

Frederick, Md.—Mystifying officers as to the possible motive, a triple tragedy in which Andrew Fritz, 25 years old, killed two men and ended his life, has thrown Fritztown, a hamlet 18 miles northeast of Frederick County, into frenzied excitement.

Fritz, who is a former service man, killed Samuel Bradford, 35, a laborer, on the county pike near Fritztown, leaving the body lying in the road. Then Fritz went to the home of Oliver Shepherd, 27, also a former service man, and after conversing with the family shot and killed Shepherd.

Rushing from the porch of the Shepherd home, Fritz headed for a nearby meadow, where he shot himself. His body was found by Sheriff James A. Jones and his deputies. A revolver lay beside the body.

The three men constantly were thrown into contact with each other and apparently were on the most amicable of terms, according to neighbors.

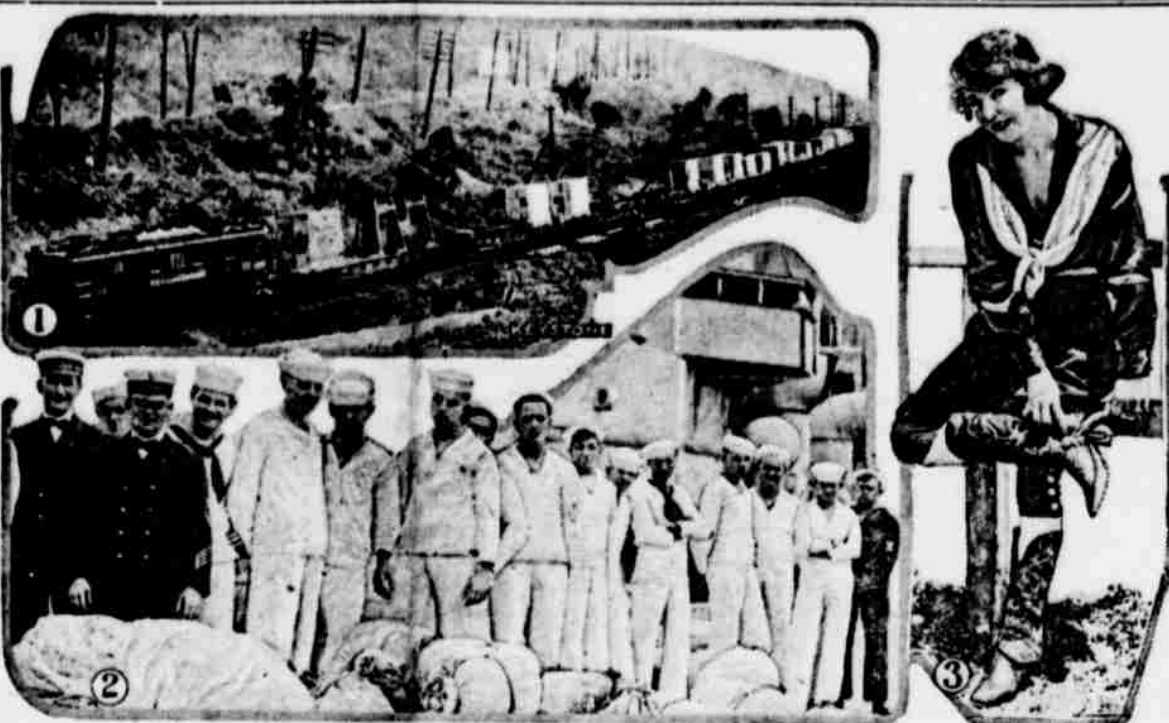
FIVE DIE AS YACHT SINKS

Three Missing After Explosion on Boat Carrying Twenty-One Passengers, at Miami Beach.

Miami, Fla., Aug. 14.—Explosion and fire sent the motor yacht Shirin, Miami to Nassau, to the bottom of Miami beach, with a known loss of five lives and three negro passengers reported missing. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boat carried 21 passengers when it left Miami, most of them negroes, and flames enveloped it so swiftly that there was little opportunity to get its boats down. The survivors were picked up after clinging to the wreckage for an hour.

Hospital Units Razed

Rockford, Ills.—Fire in the Camp Grant barracks was brought under control after eight units in the hospital area had been destroyed and 20 isolated buildings damaged. A number of soldiers were injured slightly when aiding firemen. Four soldiers who fell through a burning roof, escaped with minor injuries. Camp authorities declared the fire was of incendiary origin. The barracks, erected during the war, were built and equipped at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.



1—International Trade Special, from Pittsburgh, loaded with electrical equipment for Chilean state railways, the first train ever started by radio. 2—A draft of new men just arrived on board U. S. S. Wyoming at New York. 3—Mabel Strickland, winner of McAlpine trophy as world's champion cow girl, at Cheyenne Frontier Days.

The County Achievement Contest

The County Achievement Contest that has been worked out in Berea College and with the council of a number of outside agencies is now working in six counties with three others ready to start.

Many people were dubious about the idea taking in Eastern Kentucky, but the astounding thing is that more counties asked for entrance to the contest than could be accepted because of inadequate supervision. No program of action in Eastern Kentucky has ever been started that compares with this undertaking. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction says that it is the largest undertaking in Kentucky.

A county-wide campaign as an organized effort along numerous lines of social and economic progress is new, but the spirit of the endeavor is not new. Practically all of the major activities outlined in this contest are being promoted in one form or another in many of the counties of Eastern Kentucky, but this contest is an effort to organize and coordinate the entire work of a county for greater progress and efficiency.

No novel or fanciful project is being undertaken at the expense of the people, but practical projects leading to improved conditions are in the program.

All of the nine counties that have entered the contest have gone into a full investigation of it and understand the plans. In the first place, the proposition had to be placed before the Fiscal Court of each county and receive its endorsement before the county would be admitted. The endorsement of the county agent, county superintendent, health officer and a committee of ministers was necessary before a county was admitted to the contest. Mass meetings are being held in every county, and Jackson county is in the midst of a week's campaign, touching every district in the county, organizing committees to look after the local work of contest.

The teachers of all the counties in the contest have pledged their support.

The contest began August 1st and will close December 31, 1923, giving ample time for achievements to be made.

There must be a County Achievement Council composed of the County Chairman, Secretary and heads of the Nine major departments.

The contest is conducted on the percentage of progress basis and a total of 10,000 points may be earned by a county.

Below are the ten major departments of the contest:

1. School System, County Superintendent..... 2,000
2. Health and Sanitation—Health Officer..... 1,000
3. Agriculture and Livestock—County Agent..... 1,000
4. Community Clubs—County Agent..... 1,000
5. Junior Clubs—County Agent..... 1,000
6. Home Improvements—Committee of Ladies... 500
7. Newspaper and Magazine Cir.—Local Editor... 500
8. Churches and S. S.—Committee of Leaders.... 1,000
9. Roads and Public Bldgs—County Judge & Court 1,000
10. Cooperation—County Achievement Chairman . 1,000

The committees of inspection and judging shall be composed of disinterested people who are acquainted with their field and know what to judge and how to judge it.

We begin to publish the details of the contest in this issue of The Citizen.

COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

2,000 Points

I. ATTENDANCE. (300)

1. Percent based on census—For each percent of the average attendance based on the census for the two school years, 1922-23 and 1923-24, three points will be given. To find the score or points add the percent of average attendance based on the census for the year 1922-23 and the percent of the average attendance for the year 1923-24; divide the sum by two and multiply the quotient by 3. This applies to county districts only. 300

II. TEACHERS (550)

1. Qualification of Teachers..... 250
 - a. Graduates of 8th grade only..... (0)
 - b. Grad. 8 grade plus 1 yr. high school..... (100)
 - c. Grad. 8 grade plus 2 yrs high school..... (150)
 - d. Grad. 8 grade plus 3 yrs. high school..... (200)
 - e. Grad. 8 grade plus 4 yr. high school..... (225)
 - f. Grad. 8 grade plus 1 yr. normal school..... (175)
 - g. Grad. 8 grade plus 2 yr. normal school..... (200)
 - h. Grad. 8 grade plus 3 yr. normal school..... (225)
 - i. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 1 yr. N. S..... (250)
 - j. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 2 yr. N. S..... (300)
 - k. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 1 yr. college..... (225)
 - l. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 2 yr. college..... (250)
 - m. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 3 yr. college..... (300)
 - n. Grad. 4 yr. std. H. S. plus 4 yr. college..... (350)
 - o. Six weeks or more attendance at an approved summer school for years 1922-23 and 1923-24. (50)

Note.—In determining the score of the county for teacher qualifications, the procedure shall be as follows: For the year 1922-23 each teacher shall be scored according to the above schedule. The sum of all these scores for all teachers, divided by the num-

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World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

France, in accordance with her threat, has begun to expel the Germans from Alsace. Thus far the number ordered to leave is fifteen hundred, including women and children. They are allowed to carry with them a certain amount of baggage, and to dispose of the remainder. Those selected for expulsion are mostly those who have been outspoken in their opposition to France. This is in the nature of a penalty for Germany's failure to fulfill her obligation in the matter of the reparations. In the London Conference the English prime minister has advocated a very substantial reduction in the amount of the payments to be made at present, and a substitution of payment in kind, for payment in money. France has not seen fit as yet to accept his suggestions—and so begins the penalty.

China has been the victim of the most destructive typhoon that she has ever experienced. The storm raged along the Eastern coast, going a considerable distance inland. Shipping was destroyed to a large extent, and as many of the people live in house boats the loss of life was great. A tidal wave followed the heavy wind and in places whole villages were washed away. In some cases large vessels were thrown onto the shore or into shallow water where they stuck in the sand. The loss of life has been estimated to reach high into the thousands. The storm so interfered with communication that only meager details have yet reached the world. Relief has been hurried to the stricken section as fast as possible, but a long time will be required for recovery. Presumably the greatest loss of life and property was among the poorer people.

The Soviet government of Russia has aroused the anger of the radical Socialists of Europe by an order for the execution of some forty or fifty who have been implicated in attempts to assassinate officials of the government. Protests against this execution have gone from Socialists in the U. S., also, and the inconsistency of the act has been pointed out. The plea made to Lenin and Trotsky to set the world an example seems to be unheeded, and the victims will likely pay for their deeds by their lives. It seems to be true that no matter how radical a government may be there are always some who are more radical still. Perhaps such attempts will have the effect of making the Soviet government more conservative, a tendency already noticed.

The United States is finding that the enforcement of its prohibition law is greatly hindered by bringing in of liquor from other countries. Secretary of State Hughes is seeking assistance from other countries in lightening this burden. England has been requested to cooperate, to prevent the exchange from English to American boats on the high seas of large supplies of liquor. England refuses on the ground that her authority ends when the three mile limit is passed. The U. S. may not, by international law, stop a vessel of English registry for cargos of liquor. Our only recourse is to capture it when it enters our ports, and this is uncertain, as a great deal is smuggled in. The matter is one of importance, and it is believed some way will be found when European countries come to see that the U. S. is in earnest on the matter.

Ireland has lost one of her most useful leaders in the death of Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann. In his earlier years he was interested in the Sinn Fein movement, but came to realize that there was more in the substance than in the form and so was most active in bringing about the agreement with England for the Free State. It is generally conceded that his contribution to the cause of Ireland lay in his fine mental grasp of the problems and methods of solution. His death was sudden and unexpected, being due to pneumonia which developed from an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Griffith was in the prime of life and was capable of a valuable service to

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MCKEE ROAD TO BE BUILT

Richmond, Ky.—The largest crowd that has attended a session of the Madison Fiscal Court in many years was present Monday morning when the court voted to accept state aid on the highway to McKee, Jackson county, and at the same time voted to recommend a road tax or bond issue for improvement of the other main highways in the county and for a citizens' committee to cooperate with the court in handling the road problems of the county.

This action was taken only after extended debate in the county court room Monday morning when the road question for Madison county was threshed out along every angle.

The Citizens' Committee, named by the court, met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and voted for a 20c road tax for a period of five years, to be used for meeting state aid on every inter-county projects that shall be approved. A committee, composed of Messrs. Harvey Chenault, County Judge J. D. Goodloe and County Road Engineer J. G. Baxter, was named to draw up and formulate submission of the road tax question to the voters at the November election.

The members of the special Citizens' Committee, as named by the Fiscal Court to cooperate with them are, Messrs. M. C. Kellogg, R. E. Turley, John Gay, Harvey Chenault, R. M. Rowland, Arch Hamilton, Walter F. Park and Rice Woods.

The motion for the acceptance of the McKee road offer of the State Department was made by Magistrate Dave Smith of Berea. The motion was carried, but a lively argument ensued before it was put over, the main contention being that Madison county is at the present time short of funds and the available money from regular taxation should be used on repairing roads that have long been built and are in a bad state of preservation. But after the vote of the citizens' committee for a 20c road tax, the general feeling toward the McKee proposition was much better and the people were ready to endorse the project.

It is estimated that \$300,000 would be sufficient to take care of Madison county's part of all state-aid projects and that a 20c road tax for five years would amply meet the needs.

STRIKE SITUATION

The strike situation does not appear to be any nearer settlement than when it began. The Big Four brotherhoods have refused to accept any terms of mediation, and the railroads continue to refuse to make concessions. The engineers and firemen claim they are not striking out of sympathy, but because the rolling stock of the railroads is in too poor condition to continue operation. They also resent the employment of guards to protect the non-union workmen. The claim is that the government has no right to interfere by armed force with a labor and capital argument. The situation is very tense at Corbin, and the country will soon begin to suffer if relief is not given the coal fields.

RABBITS CHEWING TOBACCO

Tobacco will be higher this year as the rabbits have gone to chewing. They have cut a two-acre piece down four times for Ollie Cohow on the Roberts place.—Owenton Democrat.

Young men in love are adepts at concealing their state of mind—when no one else is around.